Mrs A Carter

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POETRY.

The Being of a God.

Look forth upon the glorious sun,
That swims yon sea of blue;
For ages he hath shone as bright,
As beautiful, as true;
Ask him if he assum'd his strength,
And sprang upon his throne,
And if he means through ages yet,
To roll in light alone!

So, when at eve the pale moon throws
Her silver o'er the sea,
And sheds her mild and mellow light
O'er mountain, vale, and lea,
And ask the orbs which she rose
Upon the deep blue sky,
Or, if the power of God hath fix'd
Her orbit upon high?

Go, when the night her dusky veil
O'er half the world hath spread,
And gaze upon the starry troops
That sparkle over head;
And ask them if blind accident
Doth regulate their laws—
Or, if they move at the command
Of God, their "Great First Cause?"

Go stand upon the ocean sands,
Where winds and waters meet;
While zephyrs play about thy head,
Light surges at thy feet—
Ask of the breeze that listeth by,
And of the bounding wave,
Who sent them forth in mystery?
If chance their beings gave?

Go ask yon oak, whose branches move
Majestic on the breeze,
Who plac'd him there in pride to reign,
A prince among the trees.
And ask the vine whose tendrils clasp
The monarch's sturdy form,
Why she doth cling so closely there,
In sunshine and in storm.

At evening, when the world is still,
Bend on the flow'ry sod,
And list the anthem, growing things
Are sending up to God.
And ask why mute thy soul should be,
'Mid Nature's thankful throng?—
Ask why thou hast no notes of praise
To mingle with their song?

Go, scorner, when the lightnings flash
Their lurid flames abroad;
And when the rolling thunder speaks
The goings forth of God.
Go ask thy faithless, failing heart,
Why in that awful hour,
If God's great name it doth despise,
It trembles at his power?

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 1, 1840.

The following Resolutions, with the remarks appended to them, we recommend to the particular attention of our readers. They contrast the present self-styled "*Whig*" party as being identified,—as well as advocates of the same principles and measures,—with the Federal party of John Adams and Alexander Hamilton's time, in a manner which cannot be contradicted or disproved. They are worthy of the serious attention of every Democrat and every lover of his country. We recommend them more particularly to the candid perusal of the Whig party,—those who profess to be friends to their country and her free institutions,—they will here find recorded, facts which are worthy of being treasured in their memories through life,—facts which cannot be controverted by any member of that party.

RESOLUTIONS,

Prepared by the Committee, appointed for that purpose, at the Democratic Convention held at Paris, on the 12th August, A. D. 1840.

Resolved, That the Whig party of the present day is the same in belief, character, principle, and person, so far as there are surviving members, with the Federal party of former periods, and that of this we behold every where abundant evidence:

And in proof, we ask a brief recurrence to facts. What were the opinions of the great teachers and high priests of Federalism? Says John Adams: "A nobility, or gentry, in a popular Government not overbalancing it, is the very life and soul of it." Again—"The distinctions of poor and rich, are as necessary in States of considerable extent, as labor and good government. The poor are destined to labor, and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence, and leisure are qualified for superior stations." And again, "When the three natural orders in society—the high, the middle, and the low—are all represented in the Government, and constitutionally placed to watch each other, and restrain each other mutually by the laws; it is then, only, that an emulation takes place for the public good." Alexander Hamilton, in the Convention that framed the Constitution, said: "The British Government is the best in the world, and he doubted whether any thing short of it would do in America." "Let one branch of the Legislature hold their places for life, or, at least, during good behavior. Let the executive also be for life." "The States ought to be abolished, and as corporations, some of them would be formidable." Similar were the views of Gouverneur Morris. He says, "The Executive should appoint the Senate and fill up the vacancies." Again—"The loaves and fishes must bribe the demagogues. They must be made to expect higher offices under the General than under the State Governments. A Senate for life will be a noble bait." And at another time he says,—"There never was, nor ever will be, a privileged society without an aristocracy." And again, he "felt great pleasure at hearing a motion that the Executive should hold his office during good behavior. This was the way to get a good Government."

And does not the Whig party of the present day entertain similar opinions? It is true the blessed influences of Democracy since the days of Adams and Hamilton, have spread wider and wider, and wrought in deeper and more healthy action.—Opinions that were then unhesitatingly avowed, are now studiously concealed. The people have stamped them as false and fatal to freedom; and under the stern rebuke of an indignant community, they have ceased to be a part of the *open and current creed*, yet, at the same time, form the foundation of the faith and practice of a large portion of the Whigs. These opinions are revealed in the contempt so often manifested for the intelligence and honesty of the people. Has an election resulted contrary to their anticipations, how often have they decried the people, and mourned over the departed wisdom and glory, and utter ruin of the country! How often have they claimed for themselves all the wealth, talent, honesty, and religion; seeking thereby to give themselves an air of imposing grandeur and aristocracy. But we are not left to general terms, or inference and deduction. The Boston Courier, when it spoke contemptuously of the "huge paws handling the Statute book," advancing the idea that the laborer and husbandman were unfit to have any share in making the laws. The Atlas, when proclaiming that their party "must descend into the forum and take the people by the hand,"—the declaration of a leading Whig in N. H. that the people required the spur, rowel deep; the boldly avowed views of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a leading Whig paper in the city of New York, that "all the disorders in our political affairs are the general and natural consequence of defects in the Constitution, and of the false and visionary opinions that Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last forty years;" that "if there are two prominent causes for the defects in the Constitution; one is the want of experience in the men who framed the Constitution; the other is the credulous reliance of those men in the virtue and intelligence of the people,"—the opinions of a leading and distinguished Whig in Virginia, often expressed, "that the distinction of classes should be preserved—the one doing the labor and drudgery, the other occupying a superior station, and discharging superior duties,"—the declaration of Daniel Webster, that "it would seem to be a part of wisdom to found government on property." These, a small portion of what might be quoted, show the exact coincidence of the views of the whigs of the present day, with those of Adams, Hamilton, and Morris. Alike they manifest a contempt for the character and intelligence of the mass of the people, a fondness for haughty distinctions, a belief that a larger portion were fit only to be governed, and a full confidence in the efficacy of offices for life or a long term of years, and a disposition to make money, rather than men, the source of political power.

In measures, there is, if possible, a more striking coincidence between the Federal and Whig party. While the Constitution was yet fresh from the hands of its framers, and in the earliest stage of its action, Hamilton sought to enlarge that Constitution in its sphere of operation, and to corrupt the purity of principle that had been infused into it. The first step to this, was a public debt, unnecessarily to be assumed, and to be rendered permanent in character. The assumption of State debts, and funding, at par, the certificates of public debt, originated with him. The first Congress, and in the early part of its session, passed a law requiring the revenues to be collected in gold and silver. This law was enacted the 31st of July, 1789, in the following terms: "The duties and fees to be collected by this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin only." Within three months from that time, Alexander Hamilton boldly violated the law and altogether dispensed with it by his circular, authorizing the reception of notes of banks in payment of the revenue. In the Convention of 1787, that framed our Constitution, the power to create a Bank was negatived at various times and in various forms. The "power to emit bills of credit," was inserted in a draft of the Constitution, but was stricken out by a vote of nine States to two. There was a further proposition before the Convention that a power be inserted in the Constitution to grant charters of incorporations, and create a Bank. This proposition was also rejected by a vote of eight States to three. At war with these opinions and principles, Alexander Hamilton, by his agency, in 1791, established the United States' Bank. Next, under John Adams, came the Alien Act, with its hostility to our foreign population, and the vast discretion and power it vested with the President, authorizing him to order any Alien to leave the country, when he should deem the public security required it. Then the Sedition Act, with its heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, against any one who should utter or write any thing to bring into contempt or disrepute the President and other Federal authorities—any one who should lack in the respect and ceremony which the aristocrats of that day, demanded from what they considered the humble populace. For a few years previous to, and during, the last war, how similar was the course of the Federalists to that of the Whig party at later periods. With what bitterness did the Federalists resist every effort to defend our character, independence and interests, and how vilify the patriotic Democrats of that day in the discharge of their arduous duties. A Circular, issued by the merchants of Newburyport, thus pours forth its malignity: "You have reposed confidence in a coward [Jefferson] too long. Be resolute. Nerve your arms with vengeance against the despot who would wrest the inestimable gem of freedom from you. Give ear no longer to the Syren song of Democracy and Jeffersonian liberty; it is a cursed delusion, adopted by traitors and recommended by sycophants. Jefferson is the man who, with the dagger of popular confidence, first gave the stroke to your liberties." In a similar spirit of hostility towards the glory and victories that distinguished the efforts of our country, and of malignity towards the patriots who achieved them, was conceived the following resolution, which was adopted in the Senate of Massachusetts, 15th June, 1813: "*Resolved*, As the sense of the Senate of Massachusetts, that, in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea-coast and soil." Throughout the war the Government was met, at every step, with opposition, and secret, and taunts. Appropriations were resisted, the operations of Government stigmatized, and the greatest obloquy cast upon those who were placed at its head. And every leading measure that marked the Federalism of the Hamiltonian school, has been equally sustained by the Whigs of the present day. The assumption of State debts was warmly advocated by Hamilton, and not the less warmly by the Whigs of the Congress that has just adjourned. The law of the first Congress, requiring the revenue to be collected in gold and silver was opposed and openly violated by Hamilton; the efforts of the Democracy to enact the same law, with additional securities, have also encountered the most bitter opposition of the Whigs. The bank originating with and sustained by Hamilton, and ever opposed by the father of our faith—the illustrious Jefferson—has, at the present day, no, with the cordial support of the Whigs, and the unceasing hostility of the Democrats.—The Alien Act, which Federalism generated in the "Reign of Terror," now meets with the approbation of the Whigs, and is carried out, if not in its original form, yet, in the principle of its influence by the Whig party, *the poor laborer*—for such the emigrant most frequently is—just escaped from the despotic and crushing sway of that same *rank, and royalty, and money*, is repulsed with rudeness, and his rights sought to be abridged or denied.

The Sedition Act, that other odious measure of that odious "reign," what was its design? Clearly to suppress the freedom of political thought and action. Has no measure of a similar tendency been brought forward by the whig party? The Senator from Kentucky, who introduced a bill to check the expression and action of that portion of the democracy, which holds office, thought by this daring innovation upon freedom and right, to strengthen the arm of Federalism. But the day has gone by for damming up the current of popular rights.—Though checked for a time, it may be by Federal barriers, that current will gather new force by the delay, and sweep onward, in irresistable course, those who oppose, and that which is opposed. But we have a most striking instance in the last Congress, that the Sedition Act, the most odious and disgraceful that ever found a place in the Statute book of our country, is still supported, in principle and spirit, by the whig party. Under the Sedition Act, Mathew Lyon was indicted for using the following language and other of a similar nature: "Whenever on the part of the executive I shall see every consideration of the public welfare swallowed up in a continued grasp for power, and unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice, I shall not be their humble advocate." For publishing such words in regard to John Adams, Mathew Lyon was sentenced to a fine of a thousand dollars and imprisonment. Like the Hampden and Sydney of former days, he stood forth to resist the power and corruption that were overshadowing liberty and law; but his patriotism brought his sacrifice, and by the last Congress, by a vote of 124, passed a law to restore the fine to the heirs of Lyon; and it was a democratic measure, and supported, almost exclusively, by the democrats,—a tribute to liberty and right, which awakens the gratitude, and kindles a warmer glow of patriotism, in the bosom of every follower of Jefferson. In the language of our President, "respect for that which had assumed the form of law for forty years, party prejudices, judicial authority, dread of precedent, have successfully resisted this act of justice; but at length all are swept away by the irresistible current of public opinion, and the Sedition act has been irreversibly decided to be unconstitutional, by a tribunal higher than the Courts of Justice—the sovereign people of the United States. The Democracy of a former period, and their descendants, have a right to glory in seeing those principles recognized even at this late day by the acclamations of a nation, and that one of the tyrannical acts against which they protested virtually, expunged from the records of the country."

We have seen the course of the Federalists in the last war, and their views of war, in our various struggles to sustain our national honor, interests and safety. Where have the whigs been found? In the contests that have been forced upon us at various times by savage barbarity, has not a wailing ever arisen from the whigs, for the "poor Indian," and while that "poor Indian" with desolating cruelty was wasting our frontier with knife and brand, have they not even sought to protect with their false philanthropy, those very atrocities! When after a long and fruitless negociation with a foreign power, to obtain compensation for plundered property and violated right, Jackson, with the intrepidity, energy and patriotism that ever characterized him, recommended unless immediate reparation were made a resort to the last remedy of nations, where were the whigs found then? Almost universally, with some honorable exceptions, opposed to any action which should exact the justice long withheld from our country, and reviling and denouncing those who would sustain their country's rights. In our present Florida war, what abuses have not been lavished upon the Government, and what sympathy manifested by the whigs towards the Indians. While with murderous band they have neither spared the weakness of woman, or infancy, or age, and while guarded by the inaccessible nature of their thickets and swamps they have been enabled to defy attack, and at the same time to sally forth with most destructive and devastating power, every exertion on the part of the Government to overcome them has been met with the opposition and ridicule of the whigs. While our officers and soldiers are everywhere meeting with inglorious death from the secret aim & deadly ambush, & fatigues of war, and fatality of climate, the action of Government, no matter what shape it may assume, to terminate this sad conflict, encounters immediate resistance. Is a large force provided, extravagance and waste of the public money is cried,—a small force, inefficiency and an interminable protraction of the war. Yesterday, the whigs rent the skies with their clamor against the money wasted and means expended in the Florida war,—to-day, Mr. Downing, on the floor of Congress, denounces the Administration and declares his abandonment of it, because a larger force and a larger sum of money are not raised—and all the whigs cry, Amen! Are means sought to trace the Indians to their lurking places and thereby at once close the contest, while humanity shudders at the barbarity, and raises one universal cry against "letting loose the blood-hounds upon the poor Indians," whilst that same humanity can contemplate unmoved the midnight massacres and fire, that involves in common destruction a defenceless community. Thus we find that party arraying itself against our country, and all its sympathies with our country's foes.

That the principle of a *liberal construction* of the Constitution has ever been a favorite one with the Federal party, and with the whigs of the present day, cannot be denied. And as the Alien and Sedition Laws were derived, so at a later day with the same party is derived the Bank, High Tariff, and splendid system of Internal Improvements, against all of which the feeling of the larger portion of the democracy has ever been arrayed in stern and uncompromising hostility. Of the persons who survive, four-fifths at least belong to the present whig party;—and of the members of the Hartford Convention it was stated on the floor of Congress, and not denied, that every survivor (names were given) belonged to the whig party. Not long since a circular appeared signed by members of Congress, who style themselves in it the "Executive Committee appointed by the opposition members of Congress." This Circular appealed to the whig party to "rescue the Government from the hands of the present imbecile and corrupt incumbent." And this circular was signed among others by Leverett Saltonstall of Mass. the unceasing reviler of democracy from his earliest appearance on the stage of action—the denouncer of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, one of the Committee which reported in favor of calling the Hartford Convention—he, *the slanderer of every Patriot President, as the organ of the Whig party*, calls upon the people with shameless hypocrisy, to "*restore the Government to the days of her patriot Presidents*." Thus we find Federalism as it was in the days of the Alien and Sedition law and Hartford Convention notoriety, a still living and acting principle, with the spirit and soul of the present whig party.

Resolved, That inconsistency, falsehood, corruption, and treachery have marked the course of the party, which, under various names, has opposed the diffusion of Democratic principles.

Previous to the last war, the Federalists called, with a united voice, upon the Government to defend their rights, and raised loud and indignant complaints that their interests were neglected by a "feeble Administration," and in language common to them, the government "could not be kicked into a war." But when the war came, their complaints were equally violent against the remedy they had demanded. In 1828, with Henry Clay, "war, pestilence, and famine," were preferable to an "election of a Military Chieftain" to the office of President; and all his followers saw the speedy destruction of the Republic at hand. In the same spirit, because he and his corrupt party could not triumph over the rights of the people, Clay announced, with pompous solemnity, that we were "in the midst of a revolution, hitherto bloodless," but not the less destructive; and again all his followers groaned over the premature grave of the Republic. But now Henry Clay and all his party uphold a man for the same office, solely because they claim for him the merits of a chieftain; and the people weak enough to exchange those principles which conduct them to freedom and equality, for the empty glitter of buttons, epaulets and plumes, with which they trick out their "Chieftain." In the language of a prominent Whig paper, the Northampton Courier, "an individual, from remote obscurity, is brought out to stand in the shadow of Jackson's military renown, to catch up a little of its popularity, by throwing around his name the tinsel glow of military splendor.—What a scandal and disgrace to our party! How can the whigs consistently take up an individual who is put forth by his friends, not from any intrinsic powers of mind, or strength of intellect he possesses, but merely because he has thrown around him that *odious characteristic* of an eminent statesman, *military popularity*,—a feature which the *whigs, from the outset, have strictly reprobated in General Jackson*." And now, after all their dread the whigs entertained that a military chieftain would destroy the liberties of our country, they sustain one solely because they claim for him the merits of a chieftain; and they adjourn by thousands to the battle-fields of their "Chieftain's" *defeat*, to manifest their patriotism; and there drink in the inspiration, by the barrel full. In times past the Federalists have ever denounced the Democrats as agrarians, wishing to bring a division of property, and exciting the poor against the rich; more recently they have attributed a different design to us,—that of crushing the poor and building up the rich. The Independent Treasury is to reduce the wages of labor, say the whig capitalists and manufactures; and such is their sympathy with the laborer, they mourn exceedingly. The latest charge, however, is the old one: In a pamphlet entitled "Locofocoism unmasked," and in the whig press, the Democrats are again pronounced agrarians, and Jacobins, and infidels, with Fanny Wright and Owen for their Priestess and Priest, are again charged with the design of making an equal division of property. These assertions are a true index to the character of those who make them; inconsistent, and at the same time, false in all their inconsistencies.

Their misrepresentations and falsehoods are legions. The expenses of goverment have every where been asserted by the whigs to have increased, from the time of John Q. Adams, to the present time, from thirteen to thirty-nine millions. Recent whig conventions in the County of York and County of Washington, passed resolutions declaring that the expenses of government had increased from twelve and thirteen millions to thirty seven and forty millions,—Conventions, where it is to be supposed something of whatever talent and honesty the party may possess will be represented. At the same time a report of the Secretary of Treasury was before the community, from which it appears that, in 1824, the expenditures of every nature were $31,898,538. And in 1839 $37,129,396—Again it has been a constant cry of the Federlits that the Democratic party claimed the "spoils of victory," and pursued a system of unrelenting proscription; and with virtuous indignation, they have proclaimed that the Democrats had therein violated the spirit of the Constitution and ruined the country. But how is the fact? Last year in different offices of the Executive Branch it was found that out of 374 officers, 193 were Federalists with an annual compensation of $269,065, and 181 Democrats with $230,140. Corruption in the Post Office Department has been an other cry with which the whigs have startled the community; and as it has been altogether without foundation, so has it been the more furiously noised abroad. Recently a member of Congress J. M. Botts, in a letter to the Richmond Whig, put the charge in a tangible shape. He says "the systematic corruption and espionage of the Post Office Department of this country has reached an alarming extent. Whig documents have been broken open in the post-office and robbed of their contents."—This was published in staring capitals, and the "systematic corruption and espionage of the Post Office" was the favorite bug-bear and humbug for the time being.—But mark the result! It was the first time the charge had assumed a responsible shape. And the Postmaster General immediately called upon Botts to furnish the facts so that they might be investigated. Mr Botts, after being written to three times, is forced, in order to sustain any character for truth and honesty, to say something,—and that something is but an exhibition of folly and effrontery. In the first place he denies the right to tear off the envelope from packets of papers to ascertain the number chargeable with postage." Mr Botts says, doing this "I consider a system of espionage"—when this very duty, by a law of 1825, the Postmasters are required to perform. In this instance, then, all the foundation for the charge of corruption and espionage, which Mr. Botts so boldly makes, is his own ridiculous and disgraceful ignorance. Another charge. In Mr. Botts language a Postmaster in North Carolina "detained packages for weeks, was guilty of violating seals and revealing the contents of private letters; an offence for which he deserved to lose his ears, in addition to the loss of office; yet this man continues in the service of the department." Stanly, a member of Congress from N. Carolina, was referred to as the author of this charge, and he stated that he laid the facts before the Postmaster General in 1838. Mr. Kendall, not being able to recall to mind the case, requested Stanly to give him, by letter, the name of the Postmaster, which *he refused to do.* But upon examination, Mr. Kendall found a memorandum of the Stanly case. The officer against whom the charge was made was written to at the time, and replied, pronouncing the charges false and demanding proof; and further, sent four certificates, two from whigs, affirming that the office was conducted properly—that, in their belief, the charges were "base slander, and proceeded from personal on political hostility".—many other cases in New York were adduced to support the charges of 'corruption and espionage,' and in every case the violation of law was on the part of those who prefered the charges of "corruption and espionage;" and with only one exception the postmasters did nothing but what their duty strictly required. We take one of the strongest cases. A large package made up of many small ones Davis' Speech, was forward to a Post Office in New York. The frank on the wrapper of the large package was illegible, and the clerk took off the large wrapper to ascertain whether the contents were chargeable with postage or not. On the small packets there were franks, but no superscriptions. The clerk however enclosed them and delivered the whole package without charging postage, when *letter postage should have been charged.* This was in effect to give the individual, to whom the package was addressed, the privilege of franking. He was to direct the speeches of Davis and distribute them through the Post office, with the frank upon them for his use,—a palpable fraud upon the law. And all the other instances are of a similar nature. Packages containing the "Life and public services of W. H. Harrison"—packages of the Madisonian, and of Davis' Speech, under frank, were forwarded through the Post Offices. An organised system of defrauding the Post Office of its revenues, of violating the law and the franking privilege is adopted, & then with a reckless effrontery, that is rarely exhibited, save in the lowest degradation of guilt, these men charge upon others their own wickedness.

The whigs have ever been fond of contrasting the safety and economy of J. Q. Adams' Administration with subsequent Administrations; and they are now endeavoring to restore the same measures and men.—While the evidence was not at hand they pursued the same course that they do on every subject, hazarding bold and extravagant assertions, with no facts to justify them. We all recollect the clamor the whigs raised, during Jackson's Administration, about Government losses. Losses, and defalcations were the all engrossing subject. At that time they were made as fruitful a theme of abuse against the Government, and the misrepresentations were as gross, as has been since the case in regard to the expenses of Government, and the corruption of the Post Office and the Indepedent Treasury—and all their other mushroom growth of falsehood which is ever springing up, ever to perish. By a statement of the Secretary of Treasury of the "loss of duties collected under each administration," submitted to the House of Representatives, December 9, 1839, it appears that the losses under the four years of J. Q. Adams were $2,278,558. Greater by almost a million than ever occurred before or since in four years. During the eight years of Jacksons, administration the losses were $1,605,103—being $673,000, less during Jackson's *eight* years than J. Q. Adams' *four* years! And who can contemplate, without shuddering, that bold fraud in Pennsylvania, which came near being so frightful in its consequences, and which must have inevitably resulted in civil war, had not the usurpers receded. Eight Democratic Representatives to the Legislature, elected by a majority of hundreds, and so returned by a majority of the judges of election, while the minority returned the whig candidates elected—a case where all knew the Democrats were elected, and the proper evidence was before the Secretary of State. Yet he sent into the Legislature, the returns of the minority and was sustained by a whig Governor and Senate—and the militia was called out and the army of the United States demanded to enforce, at the point of the bayonet, the most daring usurpation in the annals of a free people, almost without parallel in the enormities of despotism.

Resolved, That General Harrison is identified with the most odious policy of the Federal party—that his leading measures have been detestable in principle, at war with the full development of freedom, and the rights of the mass giving to property higher attributes than to man—that he is inconsistent, insincere, and without the independence and energy, that at the same time honor, guide and guard the character.

As the Committe of General Harrison say, "the policy is that he make no further declarations for the *public eye*," and as he said to the Democratic Committee of Kentucky, that "he would answer no such interrogatories coming from friends or foes," for his views we can only look to his past life to which he refers all inquiries—and we have direct confirmation that his past are his present views, though we shall be puzzled to reconcile them, and probably shall be placed under the unpleasant necessity of believing on his own authority that he is not an honest man. In a letter dated June 2d, 1840, Harrison says: "I should not consider myself an honest man to suffer my speeches and letters to be thus used without contradiction, if any alterations had taken place in my opinions." In a letter written September 16, 1822, he says: "I have ever believed that electors have a right to call upon candidates to publish their political creeds, and that the *candidates are bound to answer*." But he says, his *opinions are unchanged*. A refusal to answer electors is certainly evidence that Harrison does not consider candidates bound to answer—proves his statements *untrue* and himself *inconsistent*.—His letter he "suffers to be used without contradiction" while his views have changed, and tried by his own test he must convict himself of being a "dishonest man." Harrison is a Federalist of the old school. In May 1800, in a time of most furious party excitement, and of unsparing proscription, and when the *Black Cockade* distinguished the supporters of Adams from Jefferson, Harrison was nominated by John Adams as Governor of Indiana Territory, which now in the character of a State, manifests her allegiance to the father of Federalism in sustaining his pupil. In 1798, Harrison was nominated by John Adams Secretary of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio—and it was at the session of Congress in 1798 that the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed. John Randolph in 1826, in Congress, said "He (Gen. Harrison) was a zealous, open supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration."—General Harrison in reply directly admits the charge: "I was upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman, and very probably he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then existing Administration. I certainly felt them." And now he says, in his speech at Fort Meigs, that the charge that he was a Federalist is false—that he was brought up in the strictest faith of the Virginia school! In the Senate of Ohio, in 1819, he supported a resolution sustaining a system of internal improvements and declaring that it was "unwise and impolitic for the Government to pay off the public debt." A public debt is as favorite a measure with Harrison as with Hamilton—a measure which supports and is supported by a National Bank, and which go together hand in hand, crushing and corrupting—a public debt which in England accummulated to the fearful extent of over three thousand five hundred millions of dollars—has sunk poverty into beggary and misfortune into crime—and to pay the interest of which the poor must labor generation after generation in ever hopeless destitution. This is the system with which Hamilton and Harrison would overwhelm us—the system which the Federal party sustained in the very last Congress,—a system against which the Democracy must yet war with fearless spirit and unremitting effort, or, with the forms of freedom around them, basely yield up its very life and essence, supinely slumbering, while corruption and aristocracy are rising and revelling over the ruins of liberty. And what freeman can read, without indignation, the law approved by Harrison, which provided that when any person "convicted of a crime or the breach of *a penal law* shall be sentenced to pay a fine or fines with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall be lawful for the court to order the sheriff to sell the person so convicted to any person who will pay, the said fine and cost, and if such persons abscond shall on conviction *be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and serve two days for every one so lost.*" Here is a law which brings slavery upon poverty. It is no crime that results in such punishment, but inability merely to pay the fine and costs. Under such a law how unfortunate would be the weak or infirm! Liable to be sold into slavery for life. To poverty which could give no money, to infirmity which could yield but little labor, this law, which Harrison approved, is to superadd extended slavery. 'Tis true that poverty and infirmity together may be weak, but the principles of justice and Democracy doom none, for these, to slavery; but rather seek more fully to protect them. *He also approved of* a law requiring fifty acres of land in order to vote.—Poverty was again to be branded as criminal by this man, and the deprivation of wealth to be followed by the deprivation of the rights of freemen. "His opinions are unchanged." And during the present summer he stated in the streets of Cincinnati that he was right in approving that law. Is he then deserving of confidence, particularly of that class which would be subjected to such laws? Will poor men support Harrison because he would sell them into slavery, and deprive them of the right of suffrage? True the same measures may not come up again in the same form, but entrust men of such principles with power, and if one form of bringing them into action becomes unpopular, another is resorted to. Unjust and oppressive principles in our Country are more frequently covered under some artful pretence than boldly acted upon. But this only renders the men who entertain such principles the more dangerous.

And how inconsistent and insincere on the subject of abolition. Dissimulating, prevaricating, refusing at the present time to make any exposition of his principles to the "public eye," but writing for the private eye abundance of conflicting opinions. In 1822 he writes, "at the age of 18, I became a member of an Abolition Society, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. The obligations I then came under, I have faithfully performed." Neither do the abolitionists of the present day, pretend any other object than "to procure the freedom of the slave by every legal means." But a different occasion gives rise to different views, and so he says in his Vincinnes speech in 1835, speaking of the abolitionists:—"The conduct of these persons is the more *dangerous* because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness, but they will be found to carry in their train, mischief to the whole Union, and horror to a large portion of it." To the Democratic Committee of the State of Kentucky, which requested his views on this subject during the present summer, he says, "nothing could induce me to answer such interrogatories coming from friends or foes." Under date of 17th April, 1840, Harrison writes to a gentleman in Illinois, and says of his Vincinnes speech, which we have above quoted: "No one could doubt its genuineness. Could I suffer Mr. Wise, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Tyler, to quote it as mine, if not genuine. Indeed the Charleston Courier says that the South should be perfectly satisfied and that *Mr. Van Buren and myself upon that subject are equally safe. This letter is not on any account, to be used or alluded to, in any publication.*" To Mr. Lyons he wrote in June last, to a similar effect, and with the same *injunction of secrecy*. Not long before, he had written a letter to Mr. Evans for the purpose of obtaining the support of the abolitionists at the North. Mr. Calhoun, member of Congress from Massachusetts, makes use of that letter to satisfy the Abolitionists that they should support Harrison, and writes home to his friends, who exhibit the letter or copies in the Conventions of the Abolitionists; and Rev. Abel Brown, a delegate from Northampton to one of these Conventions, says he saw what Mr. Cal-

houn wrote, and "he stated Harrison was with the abolitionists, and would go all lengths," but Mr. Calhoun enjoined it upon the gentlemen, to whom he wrote, *not to put it into the papers*, for he says, "Har[illegible] [illegible] Land."

In regard to the United States Bank, he says, in one public declaration, "I believe the charter given to the Bank of the United States unconstitutional." In his letter to Sherrod Williams he says "I would sign an act to charter another Bank if the revenues would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor." At a public meeting in Cincinnati, *where he presided*, he says, "I am not committed to any course in relation to a charter of a Bank of the United States." One would suppose that if the *President of the United States*, believing a measure unconstitutional, should sanction such a measure, and that, too, under the solemn oath to support the Constitution, he would, thereby, not only be inconsistent but perjured. As if to perfect the folly of this inconsistent medley of opinion, Harrison says, "he is not committed to any course," and leaves us all in the dark again, & although his 'opinions are unchanged,' whether he is opposed to a bank and on constitutional grounds, or whether he thinks the wants of the people require one, or is still on the *non-committal* policy, it would trouble casuists to decide.

Resolved, That the bankruptcy and distress of the community and the fluctuations in prices are the results, in the main, of the vicious system of Banking that exists, and that, to the expansions and contractions of Banks, independent of the influence or action of the Government, may be traced most of the evils under which we labor; and that the United States Bank has no agency in restraining these excesses, and in no respect tends to give stability or uniformity to the currency of the country.

In proof of these positions, we refer to two periods.—In 1820, and for three or four Years, ruin and desolation pervaded the community to a greater extent than even at present. The circulating medium was gone; the sale of property was a total sacrifice; for the produce of the country there was no demand and no price; industry and integrity afforded no security for hard earned property; beggary and want were every where; confidence and enterprise no where; and activity was only exhibited in prisons, which were crowded with unfortunate victims to the same policy which is now producing similar effects. Is this statement exaggerated? The whigs deny it; but it is true. In a report made by William J. Duane, in 1820, to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, he says, "The extent of the loss which the State has suffered from the destruction of capital, the stagnation of business, the deterioration of landed property, the prostration of manufactories, and, above all, in the change in the moral character of many of our citizens by the distress, your Committee are utterly unable to decide,—*the extent of the mischief defies scrutiny and surpasses the power of calculation.*"

Petitions, which were presented from all quarters, described scenes of distress which have not been beheld before or since. They say, "the currency is so diminished, as scarcely to suffice for the transaction of the most ordinary business,—the produce of the country has met with an unprecedented reduction,—the people, with the utmost economy and industry, are scarcely able to obtain sufficient articles to sustain life—real and personal property are daily sacrificed, and become the prey of speculators—debts are unpaid—creditors are unsatisfied, and the prisons are crowded with honest, unfortunate persons, whose wives and children are on the township, or suffer for the want of the mere necessaries of life."

In another petition it is stated, "our most industrious citizens are no longer able to meet their engagements, but their hard earned property is daily sacrificed at a nominal value, and falling into the hands of a few speculators." In another petition: "At no time, since the Revolution, has greater distress been felt than at the present moment. We consider the Banking system to have been the principal cause. Instead of becoming a blessing to the people, the banks have become like the scorpions among the children of Israel—perfect beasts of prey." And in another extract, so exactly describing the means which have been, for a few years past, operating, and our present situation, that we would call particular attention to it: "The fictitious capital and boundless credit extended by banking, the almost universal spirit of speculation, the introduction of luxuries and extravagance, and a reduction of exports, have produced a long train of calamities. Industry is paralysed, the precious metals have vanished, the banks are tottering, litigation is unprecedented in extent, and ruinous in effects." Mr Duane, in his report, says: "These representations are supported by all other petitions presented at this session, and by the testimony of the members of the Legislature, coming from all quarters of the State." The committee then say, that, in consequence of the vast increase of Banking capital, "The inclination of a large part of the people, created by past prosperity, to live by speculation and not by labor, was greatly increased,—a spirit in all respects akin to gambling, prevailed,—a fictitious value was given to all descriptions of property,—specie was driven from circulation." In regard to the *United States Bank*, the committee say: "Congress created a corporation with authority to circulate upward of one hundred millions of new paper medium. A corporation, spreading its branches over the Union with a baneful influence, of the fabled Upas."—Mr. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury, in a communication to Congress at the same period, says, "poverty and distress are impending over the heads of the most of those who have attempted to improve their farms by the aid of bank credits. The general system of credit which has been introduced, through the agency of the bank, brought home to every man's door, has produced a fictitious state of things,—extremely adverse to the sober, frugal, and industrious habits which ought to be cherished in a Republic. In the place of these virtues, extravagance, idleness, and the spirit of gambling adventure have been engendered and fostered by our institutions." And Mr. Clay, in 1824, in speaking of the embarrassments which were continued from 1820, says: "a general distress prevails in the community. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce, by our diminished commerce, by grain, perishing for want of a market, by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium, by the numerous bankruptcies, not limited to the trading classes, but extending to all orders of society, by an *universal complaint* of the want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor, by the reluctant resort to the *perilous use of paper money*, by the depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of property of the nation, which, on an average, has sunk not less than fifty per cent. within a few years. The truth is, no class suffers more in the present stagnation of business than the laboring classes." When Mr. Crawford made his report, the currency of the United States had been reduced within three years from $110,000,000 to less than $45,000,000, and the result was, as Mr. Clay stated, that property fell in value not less than fifty per cent., as well it might. Can any one, with these facts before him, doubt the dire distress of the community at that time, or the cause of it? No; that distress did exist, and to the banking system can be traced the cause, as clearly as an effect can ever be traced to a cause. There was then no tampering with the currency by the administration, which the Whigs allege, among other things, to be the cause of the present distress. There was no want of an United States Bank, but in full glory and power, and fresh and vigorous in its existence, it spread and expanded till it was almost bankrupt, and scarcely able to save itself. In Mr. Crawford's language, "the general system of credit introduced through the agency of the Banks produced a fictitious state of things and engended extravagance, idleness, and the spirit of gambling adventure." And mark the proofs! When the spirit was fully aroused, and mad speculation and extravagance ran wild over the land, and overtrading and excessive importations (the necessary consequence of undue expansion of the currency) gave an air of enterprise and prosperity, in itself false, shadowy, and unsubstantial, and while men were revelling in the anticipation of fortune and splendor, the Bank of the United States leading the way, reduced their circulation, in four years, $55,000,000. "The cloud capt towers, the gorgious palaces" disappeared, and such distress as we have described ensues. How strikingly coincident is all with the experience of a few years past. In the language of Mr Crawford, speaking of that period, "as there is no recorded example in the history of nations of the reduction of currency so rapid, so but few examples have occurred of distress so general." We like to prove our case by Whig authority, and at the same time ex- [illegible]

[illegible] In a speech delivered, in [illegible], against the late United States Bank, and upon the Banking system, he says: "when you first open your Bank much bustle ensues—a fictitious goddess, pretending to be wealth, stands at the door inviting all to enter and receive accommodation—splendid palaces arise—the ocean is covered with sails, and the thoughtless adventurer in the imaginary enjoyment of permanent security, sketching long & halcyon days, has his prospects overshadowed, & misery, ruin, and bankruptcy make their appearance in the form of bank curtailments. If this be true (and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth) I demand of you, *can we put down the system too soon.* Require a portion of the revenues to be paid in gold and silver, and a test would be adopted by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demand of specie thus produced, would have the effect of introducing more of it into the country. The system might be enlarged until your wishes were consummated." And here is opposition to the whole banking system, here is the Sub-Treasury which has been the ghost, to scare the infants in the school of Federalism. Here, too, is the consistency of the whigs supporting a man in the second gift of the people, who now maintains principles, for maintaining which and putting them in execution, the Democrats are denounced as bringing all the existing evils upon the country! But keeping our present object more particularly in view, the pressure of that time and the reason thereof, then there neither existed, nor was alleged to be any "tampering with the currency," any removal of the deposits, any Specie Circular, any Sub-Treasury. The Government at that time was not charged with having any thing to do with creating the difficulties, and none of the causes then existed, which are now assigned for our present embarrassments. On the other hand, it was charged by statesmen, by distinguished men of both parties, and further it is proven by figures, the banking system was the source of all evils, and the U. S. Bank, not less than other banks, and that it exercised no check or beneficial influence, and never proved a regulator, or gave uniformity, or stability, to the currency. It expanded and contracted and was equally involved with the rest, and by an *extraordinary effort*, saved itself from annihilation, by obtaining a loan of specie.

We pass over two intermediate periods. When the Banks pursued the same rounds, with the same results, inflating the circulation, inflating all business, depressing their currency, depressing all business and all prices, and when the causes to which the whigs now attribute all our difficulties, did not exist. Looking back twenty-five years we find exactly the same system of expansion and contraction by the banks, followed by precisely the same results of extravagance, speculation, inflated business, inflated prices, and then wide spread ruin, overwhelming debts, reduced business and reduced prices. In 1835, February and March, the circulation, (including the U. S. Bank,) fell a little short of 125,000,000. In 1836, February and March, the circulation, (including that of the U. S. Bank,) was a little more than 164,000,000, being an increase in a single year of 39,000,000. And this was the largest amount of circulation that ever existed in the United States, and an unparalled increase in the history of the currency. Here we have during the existence of the U. S. Bank, another vast expansion, and the greatest that ever occurred in the history of Banking. Here, we have again the *regulator of the currency*, acting with its uniformity and regularity, upon the monetary affairs of the country. And what was the result of this most extraordinary expansion upon our foreign trade? Why an increase of our imports from 149,000,000 to 189, in one year, and an excess of 61 millions over the exports, and business as a matter of course unnaturally extended, speculations in land, and in all stocks began, prices rose, every thing was bought and sold, farms or forests, things beneath and things above the earth. Every thing went on swimmingly for a time. All made fortunes, the currency was all afloat, and so was the world; the people made more contracts than they could ever fulfil, the States previously in debt, extended them in an unprecedented manner, till they amounted to above 200,000,000. From 1832 to 1835, the bank circulation increased from 59,000,000 to 103,000,000, and imports from 101,000,000 to 149,000,000, the increase of importations keeping about equal pace with the expansion of the currency, and the balance of trade being each year largely against us.

Had it *not* been for another fact, the contraction of heavy debts abroad by the States and Corporations, the sale of whose stocks went to pay the balance against us, and even caused an excess of specie importations, the balance due from this country would have been demanded in specie, and doubtless, brought on at an earlier period the suspension of '37. From 1832 to 1839, the excess of imports over the exports was over 160 millions, and the interest on the debt of the States would be about 10 millions per annum. Such was our condition in the beginning of 1837, at which time the currency, business, Speculation and prices had swollen to the utmost extent. Specie then began to be demanded from abroad, the merchants demanded it from the banks, and the banks demanded the privilege of paying or not as they pleased, and in May, all chose not to pay any further, but to suspend. Since that time till now, the country has been overwhelmed with bankruptcy and dismay. The business of the country has followed close upon the fluctuations of the currency, together have they risen, together fallen.

In the beginning of 1836, the circulation was 164,000,000, but now in 1840, we see it stated in the Portland Advertiser, that the Secretary's report shows a circulation of but 86,000,000, a reduction since 1836 of 78,000,000. And of such fluctuations have we been subject.—An increase of the circulation from 1832 to 1836, a space of four years, 81,000,000. From '36 to '40, a space of four years, a reduction of 78,000,000. The sudden and enormous expansions took place during the existence of the U. S. Bank and the largest amount of currency that we ever had, was previous to the expiration of its charter. We find it in the beginning, 1820, and the close of its career, pursuing the same course, never proving a regulator of the currency or giving it uniformity, or stability. Mr. Webster said in 1832, "For a Bank to call in its loans at the rate of $8,000,000 a year cannot but inflict, a blow on the community of frightful force and frightful consequences. The thing cannot be done without distress, bankruptcy and ruin to many." But for four years past we have had a curtailment of about $20,000,000 per year.

The following, we extract from a late number of the Portland Advertiser "If the Statements of the Secretary's Report can be relied upon, it appears that the circulation which was in 1839 $107,792,000 is now $86,170,000, a reduction of more then $21,000,000. This fact speaks volumes. *The fall of real estate, of produce, of every thing tangible and the ruin of thousands is accounted for, by the contraction of this immense sum.* The contraction is however a necessary consequence of the expansion, and so long as the banking system is under its present regulation, we must submit to these periodical revolutions. An undue increase of the circulating medium must be followed by an undue diminution, over excitment & over action in the monetary affairs, operate as every where else, the same as with the human frame, —the intoxication that excites, must have its consequent exhaustion, and in either case it is not the exhaustion which can be guarded against, *but the excess which necessarily leads to it, is the evil and this can be remedied.*"

It would then seem to result that the banking system is the source of all our difficultives and bearing in mind that the greatest expansion and greatest circulation existed under the U. S. Bank. We must hold that Bank and other Banks accountable for the mischiefs that have resulted to our country. And although the Independent Treasury, as the last act of the Administration, is asserted to be the cause of the evils under which we labor.—Yet admitting the idle and unsupported assertion that the measure has been in operation two years, still the vast contraction being the consequence of the expansion, how can the Independent Treasury Bill have brought about the expansion of '35, that bill originating and carried into execution long after that period? Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the magnitude of the evils, past and present, with which the banking system has been fraught, that we should be untrue to our country and our individual interest—untrue to the opinions and principles which we entertain—did we not seek to check these excesses, and give stability and uniformity to the currency: and that the law proposed in our last Legislature, requiring one third as much specie in the vaults of the banks, as there are bills in circulation, and liabilities for deposites, and declaring a forfeiture of the charter of any bank that shall continue to suspend payment, or refuse to pay its bills or deposites, (longer than thirty days,) is calculated, in an eminent degree, to bring about three beneficial results: Security and safety of the bill holders and depositors, and stability and uniformity to the currency, and immediate relief from unsound and corrupt institutions.

Resolved, That the charge of reducing the wages of labor, is false, and part of the corrupt system of electioneering to which Federalists resort, sustained only by bold assertion, and extended by reckless wickedness which would delude that class to support a power that has ever been hostile to it.

In the first place, the Federalists have heretofore ever charged the Democrats with exciting the poor against the rich, and with designs of dividing the property of the rich among the poor. A pamphlet has just been issued at Boston, endeavoring to fix that character upon the Democracy, and the recent numbers of the Advertiser have been filled, columns after columns, to that purpose. In the next place, who are they who make the charge? Why, the manufacturer, the speculator, the capitalists, who employ labor. These men who require labor, and whose interest it is to pay the lowest possible wages, come forth to protect the laborer,—and against whom? Why, against the Democracy, which embraces and is supported by almost the entire laboring class. Two singular facts. The Federalists would deprive themselves of their own means and money to prevent their opponents (charged with ruining their country) from ruining themselves.

In the third place, in all the debates that have occurred over the country, in all the speeches that have been made in and out of Congress, in all lectures and in all resolutions, the Democrats have never expressed such principles, but exactly the reverse; and only two instances have been named to support the charge, those of Tappan and Ruggles, U. S. Senators, and they instantly repel the charge, and pronounce it false; and in each case the only evidence of the charge, is the assertion of a single individual. Perhaps it is the Independent Treasury and the disposition of the Democrats to restrain the excesses of the Banks, and introduce a larger specie basis, that gives rise to this charge. As the Independent Treasury Bill, according to the estimate of the President and Secretary, will require less than six millions of specie, out of the eighty millions in the country, to pay Government dues, it cannot have a very great effect to reduce banking excesses, and thereby, as the Federalists say, reduce wages; but the tendency of this bill, though not its object, is slightly, and indirectly, to restrain the excesses of banking. But this, the Democrats readily avow, they wish to do directly, and to introduce a larger specie basis. And as this last measure will better support the charge of striving to reduce wages, we will speak of this only:

It is a fact, which none can deny, that all business, importations, trade, and prices increase and decrease very nearly in the same ratio with the increase and decrease of the currency.—There is necessarily a greater demand for labor in every department. Wild schemes of internal improvement require a *vast amount of labor;* manufacturers largely extend their operations, building increases, and the workingman is wanted every where. And here let us distinguish between a healthy activity, such as the wants of community require, and that false excitement which grows out of an *expanded currency merely.* The one is a blessing to the whole community, alike to the employer and laborer, giving to the latter, no doubt, greater wages. The other is the reverse in both respects. But suppose, under the extended business which is sustained alone by an inflated currency, the laborer receives the same amount,—or, in other words, that what he is to be paid, (whether a larger nominal amount or not) will buy as much of whatever he wishes to purchase, still the laborer is greatly injured, and in several ways. And in the first place, the inflated paper system does not continue forever, while all business is apparently in glorious activity, the bubble bursts, the Banks fail, and their worthless trash representing thousands upon thousands of dollars, is scattered over the community, in the hands of the fisherman, mechanic and laborer of every description. We saw that not long since. And when the Banks are sound they at once call in their means, and employer and contractor go down together, or are unable to complete what has been commenced. As those who employ fail, the employed lose their hard earnings, and those who need their pay the most, and whose labor most entitles them to it, are left destitute and starving. And this too we have witnessed in years past, and more particularly in our cities, till the heart has sickened over the distress and misery, thus occasioned.

And in another way does the laborer feel the injury. A general prostration succeeds excitement, and laborers are every where thrown out of employment. There is no demand for them at the points, where they have been concentrated. They abandon the cities, and seek new vocations. The manufacturing town, corroded with busy life and excitement, is deserted, and he who was dependent on his daily labor, can hardly obtain his daily bread. Such being the result to the laborer, when he receives the same pay, yet if it is far less at such times, what then will he say of this paper expansion, which produces such results!—But such is the case. Writers on political economy consider it settled, that wages of labor are the last to increase on an expansion and the first to fall upon a contraction of the currency. Experience & figures will support this. From a table of prices & the increase of wages in Massachusetts, as compared with the increase of the currency, which will prove true all over the country, in about the same proportion, it appears that the Bank circulation increased from 1834 to 1836, from 94,000,000 to 140,000,000, about 40 per cent. Averaging the increased price of Flour and Corn for the same time, we have 62 per cent, while labor increased about 16 per cent. Thus, from the expansion of the currency, the articles for which, in 1834, the laborer had to pay a dollar, in 1836, was to pay $1 62; while the labor for which he received a dollar in '34, in '36 he receives only $1 16—a nominal increase of wages, 16 cents,—but a loss, in fact, of 46 cents on every dollar's worth of labor in '34. To have been in as good condition in '36 as '34, the laborer should have received $1 62, instead of $1 16. And when it is considered that in those times of excitement to which an inflated currency leads, extravagant habits pervade all classes, rich and poor, money comes freely and goes freely with all, that the laborer is apt to look upon the nominal amount he receives, as the true measure of his labor, and forgetting that the increased price of every thing he buys is more than an offset for the nominal increase of his wages, and thereby being induced to spend more than he otherwise would—taking all this into consideration, the conclusion must result, that the Democracy in seeking to check the excesses of Banking and infuse a large amount of specie into the circulating medium, are the true friends of the laborer, and that those who oppose us, wish to delude the laboring class by false appearances, into the support of a system which shall defraud them of the proceeds of their toil to build up and extend the splendor of monopolies.

Resolved, That John Ruggles, in a recent letter to a gentleman in Georgia, stating that "the abolitionists would go generally for Van Buren, against Harrison," was guilty of a most flagitious falsehood, and one of so palpable a nature, that there is not a man, woman or child in the State of Maine, at all acquainted with political feeling who will not at once pronounce it such—that the following passage in that letter—"we should hope to carry the election against him (Fairfield) if the opposition had put the right man in nomination"—betrays the grossly deluded vanity which led him to believe that *he* must be the man put in nomination, and that his popularity was sufficient to defeat the Democratic candidate, betrays the disappointed expectation that looked impatiently to the Gubernatorial chair as the immediate reward of his degradation, and also betrays the nature of the motives that effected that degradation,—that we, as a portion of that State, against which he opposes his treachery and glaring misrepresentations, would suggest to him the propriety of resigning that high station which he pollutes, if not spare himself the mortification of being subjected to the contempt of the honorable members who fill the Senate. Yet, that Maine may be spared the mortification and disgrace of speaking or appearing, by one, in the proud rank of the Senator, whose calumny and treachery, and the baseness of retaining office against the will of, and receiving the support from, a betrayed people, must deprive the State of Maine, so far as that individual is concerned, of all respect and influence in the dignified body when she wishes, & has a right, to command both,

Resolved, That the principles and opinions which ever have been and still are recognized by the Federal party, evince a distrust in the honesty and intelligence of the community to maintain or perceive the right, are hostile to the rights and interests of the mass of the community; designed to restrain the expansive energies of freedom; to add power to power, and poverty to poverty; to extend the extravagance of wealth, and extort the scantiness of indigence; building up the opulence and prodigality of one class, upon the toil and sweat and narrow means of another class; exhibit to the world the humiliating spectacle of men enjoying all the blessings of freedom, but with none of the patriotism that will defend it, and even without sufficient honesty to restrain them from treachery towards the Govenment which defends them; intolerant in liberty, morals and religion, seeks by law to follow with stern decrees and penalties, differences in political opinion and divine faith; by fraud upon the suffrages and franchises of the people to elevate to power, those who have neither the confidence nor support of that people; to usurp and sustain power by violence, and, at the same time, to mask it under the forms of law.

We call then upon those to whom the principles of Democracy, to whom the rights of freemen, are dear to come forth and act with vigor and zeal. Firmness and decision are not all that are necessary that truth may triumph. Activity and energy have too often snatched the victory from those who rely for success upon the goodness of their cause. Review calmly and dispassionately the opinions and principles and measures of the party opposed to us and then determine whether duty does not require that every honest sacrifice should be made to defeat that party. The opinions of its leading men scattered all along the brief history of our Republic recognize in the few exclusive rights and exclusive rank—in the many subordinate character and limited equality. They breathe distrust of the mass—a distrust which leads to the measures which destroys. Are the parade and mummery and Jim Crow songs of the circus and groggery sufficient compensation for the loss of our dearest rights, and in mere foolery shall we forget the lofty faith and strict justice and equal blessings of Democracy? Are pageantry and procession to delude *men* into the support of measures which are hostile to them—and are the people to be led to the shambles for slaughter while the people's foes sing Pæans and rend the air with shouts and exultation, as if already triumphant over the rights of man? We expose with all honesty and frankness our principles to the community, and ask from our opponents the same, but we ask in vain. We gather from the past and the present, as we best may, whatever may indicate their principles, and with no disposition to wrong their faith, we can discover there no sympathies with the upward and onward and ever active influences of liberty—and admitting that General Harrison may be a good soldier and a brave man (and this is the most that is claimed for him) should he therefore be supported. Good soldiers and brave men may everywhere be found. Despotisms nourish as many as Republics—and the battle field has oftener given life and power to tyrants than to freemen. Those who sustain popular rights with consistent, honest, unswerving effort are engaged in a higher, nobler and more arduous task, than those whom pay or honor or even patriotism call. The toil of the tented field is slight compared with the laborious, ever watching care that the interests of a free nation demand.—The results of the services of the Statesman, slowly unfolded by time, bring slow rewards—and when the blessings are around us not unfrequently the blesser is unseen or forgotten.—But with military distinction, its claims are at once acknowledged and all honors rendered—and at the time of its effort always receives all, if not more than is due; for that laudable patriotism and excitement which always animates the mass of the people lead to an extravagant estimate of, and extravagant gratitude towards, the military man. But it is no real, or mock hero that the present crisis demands; but its is the far-seeing, keen-sighted statesman, whose principles are known to, & have always blessed, the community, and we call upon the people to sustain such a man. Men who would live quietly, enjoying the blessings of liberty and security of property—ye who would for your hard earnings receive a recompense, which neither pampered wealth and extravagence, nor irresponsible knavery can render at any time worthless on your hands—ye who think poverty is no crime and that the right of suffrage belongs to freeman, rather than to wealth—ye who would preserve whatever time has proved valuable, and add whatever may extend the blessings of liberty and life, come! Democracy has need of you and you have need of it. Come as your fathers came when they left the plough in the furrow, or the harvets ungathered, to pledge their lives their fortunes and their sacred honors. Our cause is not of less magnitude. They contended against foreign oppression; we against a more active, more deadly power amidst us, which now destroys with bold usurpation, and now wastes away with secret influence the life and spirit of our institutions. Men of the sinewy arm and toil-worn hand we call upon you to come forth with that promptitude and vigor which has ever characterized the husbandry and labor of our land and strike a decisive blow for the principles which protect you—a blow which will tell with fatal efficacy upon the already shattered, and corrupt frame of federalism, and leave in fragments its bloated and boasted structure.

S. H. CHASE,
For the Committee.

AN ADDRESS
To the Democratic Electors of Oxford Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Buckfield, and a large number from the adjoining towns, holden at Buckfield, on the 23d of August, 1840, to take into consideration the Congressional nomination made at Paris, on the 12th of August, 1840, it was unanimously determined that that nomination, under all the circumstances attending it, was not in any just sense obligatory upon the Democratic electors of Oxford Congressional District; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address you in regard to it. This duty they now discharge in a spirit, as they trust, of entire candor, void of asperity to any man or men, and just to all.

It was, in the first place, not a little remarkable, that opposition should, in any quarter, have been manifested to the re-nomination of Hon. V. D. Parris. When his present term of office shall have expired, he will have served us during only one Congress, and but a little more than a third part of another Congress. During the last twenty-five years, it is believed that no member of Congress from this District has represented us less than during two entire Congresses, while several have overrun that term of service; excepting one, whose failure to obtain a re-nomination, so far dissatisfied the people, as to defeat a choice at, at least, one election. Under the authority, then, of a long and well established usage, Mr. Parris stood entitled to a re-nomination, unless he had forfeited it by some deviation from duty. None such has been imputed to him, and we are happy to say, that amid all the feelings which this controversy has given rise to, no Democrat has been found, who does not bear a cheerful, hearty, and warm testimony to his ability and fidelity, as an agent of the people.

The opposition to the re-election of Mr. Parris, was, we are clearly justified in saying, extraordinary. The claims made for him by his friends, rested upon a well established precedent, and were not, in any quarter, attempted to be refuted by a single objection to the man. Did there then exist in this District a popular feeling which required the sacrifice of Mr. Parris? If there was, the nomination of Mr. Littlefield was a fair and regular one. If there was not, that nomination must have been in defiance of the wishes and desires of the people. That there was not such feeling, we peremptorily deny, and cheerfully submit to you the justice of our denial. We are altogether confident of the truth of what we affirm, when we say, that no popular feeling existed in this Congressional district, which justified a course of proceeding by the Convention at Paris, fatal to the character of our present Congressional Representative, by excluding him from the benefit of a usage extended to others during a long series of years. On the contrary, we are equally confident in affirming that the popular feeling in this District, required, as well as justified, a course of proceeding towards Mr. Parris, at least as liberal as that extended towards his predecessors.

Under these circumstances, we may well be suspicious, that the doings of the Convention at Paris, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Littlefield, were controlled less by a spirit of deference to the wishes of the people, than by the artful machinations of wily men. And in the justice of such suspicions, we feel constrained to say, we are confirmed by the extraordinary incidents and events of that Convention.

The nomination of a Convention is binding only so far as it is honestly and fairly made.—What is popularly called the doctrine of *adherence to regular nominations*, is clearly a sound and important doctrine. But it proceeds wholly upon the ground that the minority shall yield to the majority of the Democratic party, in the designation of candidates for office, and it implies that the majority of the Democratic party shall be fairly represented in the Convention to designate candidates for office. The doctrine proceeds upon no other grounds, and reaches no other conclusion. It by no means sanctions the idea, that a numerical preponderance given to a candidate in a Convention, shall, in and of itself, entitle him to support, without reference to the questions, whether it be in compliance with, or in opposition to, the will of the people, and whether it be the result of intrigue, or the fair expression of popular preference.

The doctrine of adherence to regular nominations, is, we repeat, a sound and important one, and it is in its vindication, as properly understood, that we now address you. Sure we are, that it would fall into just contempt, if existing attempts to pervert it, are permitted to be successful. Sure we are, that all respect for Conventions would be lost, if they are suffered to proceed in manifest defiance of the popular will.

The grand and only efficient check upon the efforts of aspiring men, to pervert the expression of Conventions in their own favor, is to be found in the watchful jealousy of the electors, vigilantly exercised in regard to their management and proceedings. Let that check be removed, and our popular Conventions will at once degenerate into the mere theatres of intrigue and finesse.

So far, then, as the doctrine of regular nominations is concerned, it is not more plainly the duty of Democrats to support one clearly fair, than it is to oppose one clearly unfair. The very life and soul of a regular nomination, that which gives it vitality, efficacy, and binding force, is the presumption of its honesty and fidelity.—But when that presumption is rebutted, and when it is manifestly proved to be the result of sinister practices; it not only loses its claims to respect, but becomes an imperative duty to resist it; and since resistance is called for by an enlightened estimation of the doctrine of regular nominations itself.

We by no means intend to be understood that it is any or every objection to an apparently regular nomination, which shall invalidate it. We by no means intend to countenance a spirit of captious, quibbling criticism, in regard to such matters. We only mean to say, that when *real, serious and substantial* objections are set up, they shall have their just weight. And in this case, we are altogether confident that the opposition to the so called nomination of Mr. Littlefield, is based upon grave and weighty considerations.

At the first balloting of the Convention at Paris, Mr. Littlefield received 28 votes, Mr. Parris 28 votes, and Mr. Prince 8 votes. We shall undertake to show that that result would have been materially different, had a just and honorable course been pursued.

The facts in regard to the election of a Delegate to this Convention from the town of Newry, are briefly, and so far as we know, undoubtedly these, a Caucus for the choice of a Delegate was called by the Selectmen of that town, and resulted in the election of one favorable to Mr. Littlefield. Passing over the objections to that Caucus, based upon the imperfect and short notice given for it, there is this fatal objection, that *it was not called by any competent authority.* So, as we are informed, there are but very few towns in the District, where the Selectmen have assumed the right of appointing the time and places of Democratic Caucuses, and certainly they have never before attempted it in the town of Newry.

After this spurious election, the regularly appointed Committee of Newry, duly and fairly notified a meeting, at which a Delegate, friendly to Mr. Parris, received thirty-nine votes, being a clear majority of all the Democratic Electors in the town, and at the same time he was unanimously instructed to support Mr. Parris.

And yet, in the face of these facts, the *real* Delegate from Newry was excluded from the Convention at Paris, and the *sham* Delegate was admitted to act in it!

The town of Lewiston sent two Delegates friendly to Mr. Parris, but only one of them was admitted to a seat. The other was rejected, upon the ground that Lewiston, although having a greater population than many other towns sending *two* Delegates, was nevertheless a classed town, and therefore entitled to but a single Delegate. Without lengthening our address, by explaining the peculiar circumstances which caused Lewiston to be classed with another town, altho' possessing a larger population than would otherwise have made it a single Representative District, it is sufficient to state that its claim to two Delegates in Democratic Conventions, has heretofore been recognised, and, as it seems to us, justly.

We do not refer to this case, as in itself clearly vitiating the proceedings of the Convention, but rather as evidence of the spirit which actuated the majority of it.

We now pass to more palpable, direct and positive encroachments upon the expression of the will of the people; encroachments, which cannot be cloaked under the wild appellation of erroneous adjudications upon doubtful rights of repre-

sentation, but which are nothing short of a denial to a large class of our citizens of the right of representation altogether. We refer to the four Delegates from Plantation No. 5, Township Letter B., Holmes Township, and Andover North Surplus, who were all friendly to Mr. Parris, and who were all excluded from the Convention.

These Delegates were not excluded upon the ground that those they appeared to represent were not entitled to vote at the September elections, inasmuch as to two of the townships—Holmes and Andover North Surplus—it was not denied that their citizens, had, in all respects, qualified themselves to exercise the privilege of electors. Upon what ground then are they excluded? That they represented citizens less favored than those of Fryeburg Academy Grant & Hamlin's Grant, whose Delegates, *friendly to Mr. Littlefield*, were not excluded? That the hardy pioneers of the forest, who delegated them, were only enlightened enough to vote for candidates, presented to them, but are quite too "benighted" to have any part in the nomination of candidates? Or upon what conceivable ground were they excluded?

But it will be said that these citizens, whose claims to representation were thus rudely and insultingly denied, might have rendered their preference for a candidate effective, by expressing it at the caucuses, in the choice of Delegates, in the respective towns in which they are by law entitled to vote. Indeed, this has been said, but it seems to us, with a strange ignorance of facts and principles. Residents of unincorporated townships, acquiring the right of suffrage in the oldest adjoining town, by the proper legal steps, do not thereby form any or the slightest communion with, or acquire any or the slightest rights in, such town, and their votes are received by its officers, and by them *separately* counted, certified and returned. So far are they from being in any sense amalgamated with the people of such town, that they are throughout carefully distinguished and separated from them.

The case then stands without paliation, much less, justification, and it is briefly this: *Four Delegates friendly to Mr. Parris, and representing qualified electors of the District, otherwise unrepresented, were excluded from seats in the Convention which nominated Mr. Littlefield.*

We have thus redeemed our pledge, and clearly shown, that had a just and honorable course been pursued at the Convention of August 12th, the result of the first balloting would have been materially different from what it was. Yielding the contested point as to the town of Lewiston, and only assuming that justice had been done to the town of Newry, and the four Plantations to which we have referred, and the vote would have stood, for Mr. Parris 33, for Mr. Littlefield 27, and for Mr. Prince 8.

Under this state of the vote, Mr. Parris' nomination upon the second balloting would have been certain, as several Delegates who voted for other candidates, were instructed to support at the second balloting whoever might be highest at the first balloting.

But we by no means admit that Mr. Parris did not actually receive a plurality upon the first ballot. Certain it is, that two respectable citizens avere, that a Delegate friendly to Mr. Littlefield, did within their knowledge, deposit two votes for his candidate, upon the first ballot; an averment which derives singular confirmation from the fact that the second ballot shew an aggregate diminished by *one*, from the first ballot.

But even these objections to the nomination of Mr. Littlefield, sufficient as they manifestly are, are not all.

IT IS UNDENIABLE THAT SEVERAL DELEGATES VOTED FOR HIM IN THE CONVENTION OF AUG. 12TH, IN OPPOSITION TO THE EXPRESS INSTRUCTIONS AND KNOWN WILL OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS. Under this head of objections we go into no other particulars than the cases of the Delegates from Berlin and Hamlin's Grant, who violated positive directions to support Mr. Parris, as is notorious to all. We refrain from alluding to other cases from obvious motives.

From the same motives of delicacy and the same indisposition to add to asperities, which controversy must unavoidably occasion, we refrain from comment upon other extraordinary movements which preceded the Convention of Aug. 12th. We pass over the numerous cases of calls for preliminary caucuses, at periods unnecessarily far in advance of the Convention, and *apparently* fixed at times when the people would be most busy and least likely to attend. We pass over the activity of Mr. Littlefield and his friends while Mr. Parris was confined at Washington by his duties, and unable to know or counteract the movements so unsparingly, and under the circumstances so ungenerously made to supplant him. We pass over too the *bargains* not lightly believed to have effected this nomination, and in regard to which developements are daily being made, and may soon require to be made public. We pass over each and all of these things, for the reasons we have mentioned, and for the additional reason that we believe we have said enough to show that the nomination of Mr. Littlefield, was in no just sense, a regular nomination.

On the contrary, we believe that a majority of the Democratic electors of the Oxford District were, and are, in favor of Mr. Parris. That he believed so, was manifest from his voluntary offer to the Convention, of August 12th, before the nomination, to refer the matter to the people, and withdraw from the canvass, unless he received more votes than all other Democratic candidates voted for. That Mr. Littlefield's friends did not doubt this, may well be inferred from the fact that they declined to accept this offer.

We now leave this matter in the hands of the ultimate judges,—*the people.* We believe Mr. Parris to be the true candidate of the Democrats of Oxford Congressional District, because we believe him to be the preferred candidate of a majority of them. As such, we support him, and we support him cheerfully, because we know and respect the man. As the Representative from this District, he has been faithful, able, and true. We see no reason for abandoning him at the present time, contrary to Democratic usages long established, and, as we believe, in common with a majority of our Republican friends, shall use all honorable means to sustain him against the attacks both of Federalism and faction.

JOSEPH TURNER,
for the Committee.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
SOLOMON STROUT, of Limington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

NOMINATION BY THE PEOPLE,

Oxford--VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

NOMINATION BY CONVENTION,

OXFORD—NATHANIEL S LITTLEFIELD.
CUMBERLAND—ALBERT SMITH.
LINCOLN—JOSEPH SEWALL.
YORK—NATHAN CLIFFORD.
PENOB. & SOMERSET—HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
WALDO—ADFRED MARSHALL.
WASHINGTON & AROOSTOOK—JOSHUA A. LOWELL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD, ALVAN BOLSTER, DAVID HAMMONS.
CUMBERLAND, LEVI L. TROTMAN, IRA CROCKER, PHILIP EASTMAN, JOSEPH BROWN.
LINCOLN, CHARLES HOLMES, THOMAS SIMMONS, ARNOLD BLANEY, JAMES C. WHITMORE.
KENNEBEC, BARTLETT H. VARNUM, AMOS NOURSE, AMASA DINGLEY.
YORK, GILMAN L. BENNETT, THOMAS C. LANE, THOMAS GOODWIN, 2D.
PENOBSCOT, SAMUEL H. BLAKE, MORDECAI MITCHELL.
SOMERSET, FRANKLIN SMITH, JOSEPH PHILBRICK.
WALDO, JOHN TRUE, JONATHAN MERRILL.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON.
Western District—HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.
Eastern District—STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLEN.

Democratic Meeting at Mexico.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Town of Mexico, on Saturday the 22d of Aug. 1840, held at the Inn of Levi Abbott, Curtis P. Howe, was chosen Chairman, and J. Goodridge, Secretary.

Voted, That a Committee of three be chosen to draft Resolutions to be adopted by the Meeting. David K. Gleason, C. H. Whitman, and J. Goodridge, were chosen said Committee, who reported the following:—

Resolved, That Mexico is thoroughly Democratic and will not waver as to her principles.

Resolved, That we put the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound Democratic principles of HON. V. D. PARRIS; and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That the course pursued by N. S. Littlefield and J. Prince at the late Convention, on Paris Hill, was fraudulent and unjustifiable and that N. S. Littlefield ought not to be considered the regularly nominated candidate for Representative to Congress.

Resolved, That we are able to re-elect Hon. V. D. PARRIS, to Congress, without casting two ballots each.

Resolved, That the nomination of Nathaniel S. Littlefield was unfair, and unprincipled, and "did not represent the voice of the people." Unfair, inasmuch as many of the Delegates did not follow the instructions of their constituents, and that other delegates were deprived of their seats,—from sinister motives, as we believe. Unprincipled, because no Delegate has a right to cast more than one vote.

Resolved, That we will not sustain a man whose friends will apply such opprobrious epithets to the Democracy of Oxford as were made use of by advocates of N. S. Littlefield, in terming the people on the North side of the Androscoggin River, *Canadians, Frenchmen, &c.*

Voted, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Oxford Democrat.

Democratic Meeting at Dixfield.

The Delegates of the several Towns comprising the Dixfield Representative District met in convention at the Hall of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield Village, on Saturday, 29th of Aug. inst., and nominated THOMAS J COX, Esq., to be supported as a Candidate for Representative to our State Legislature from this District. After the District Convention adjourned, there being a large number of Democrats present, notice was given that they would meet at the same place at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the doings of the late Convention at Paris.

John Stockbridge, Esq. of Byron, was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel R. Holland, chose Secretary of said Meeting. After considerable discussion on the subject, it was unanimously voted to adjourn to Thursday the 10th day of September next, at twelve o'clock M., to meet at the same place for the purpose of a thorough investigation of the proceedings of the Convention at Paris, on the 12th inst.

Voted, To raise a Committee from this and the adjoining Towns to make arrangements for said meeting. Said Committee was raised by nomination, consisting of Isaac Randall, Esq. of Dixfield; Cyrus Wormell, of Peru; David Gleason, Esq. of Mexico; John Reed, Esq. of Roxbury; John Stockbridge, Esq. of Byron; Jacob B. Leach, Esq. of Rumford; Maj. James C. Harper, of Wilton; Harrison Storer, Esq. of Carthage; Phineas Howe, Esq. of Canton; ——— Tripp, Esq. of Weld.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democrat.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE, Chairman.
SAMUEL R. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting at Rumford.

The Democrats of Rumford and vicinity met according to previous notice on Monday the 31st ult. at the Hall of J. Virgin, Esq. The meeting was called to order by J. M. Eustis, Esq. and Doct. Simeon Fuller was chosen Chairman, Wm. H. H. Wheeler and Albion K. Knapp were chosen Secretaries.

J. M. Eustis, Esq. David Kimball, Esq. David Knapp Esq. J. B. Leach, and Wm. Frost were chosen a Committee to draft Resolutions, who reported the following:—

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson have most ably acquitted themselves of their duty since they have been in public life, and we will use every honorable means to reelect them for the ensuing four years.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the high-minded course of Hon. John Fairfield, and that we will give him our united and whole strength at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Democratic party to support all fair and honorable nominations, when the voice of the people is fairly represented, as that is the only safe way to concentrate the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That if there is fraud and deception used in the nomination of candidates to office, it is the duty of the friends of Democracy to investigate and expose them to the people, and that such nominations ought not to be supported.

Resolved, That nominations by Conventions for *any offices* of Government, is a safe and convenient method of concentrating the will of the people when fairly represented.

Resolved, That the course taken by the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst., in admitting the *minority* Delegate and rejecting the *majority* Delegate of all the Democratic votes in the town of Newry, is anti-Democrat, and that nominations thus made are not binding with Democrats.

Resolved, That the course of the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst., in admitting Fryeburg Academy Grant, and rejecting Andover North Surplus, to a seat in said Convention, is unequal, and ought not to be countenanced by Democrats.

Resolved, That Hamlin's Gore is deprived of her rights in the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst., by her Delegate acting contrary to instructions, (from some cause not yet publicly known to the people.)

Resolved, That we will unanimously support Hon. V. D. PARRIS as the Democratic Candidate for the 27th Congress from Oxford Congressional District.

Resolved, That the course taken by the Democrat in opening its columes to a fair discussion of the proceedings of the Convention at Paris holden on the 12th inst., is highly commendable to the Publisher.

Resolved, That rotation in office is one Democratic principle, and adhering to regular nominations is another.

Resolved, That we will unanimously support the nomination of Alvan Bolster and David Hammons, also of Alanson Mellen, made at the Oxford County Convention, for the several offices for which they were nominated.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Eustis of Rumford, Bennett of Buckfield, Frost of Bethel, Chatman of Andover, Bartlett of Newry, Reed of Byron, Poor of Andover and Knapp of Rumford.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to the Democratic Electors of Oxford:—

Wm. B. Bennett, Esq. Buckfield; Timothy Ford, Esq. Paris; Amos M. Jordan, Andover; David Knapp, Esq. Rumford; Alvan Kimball, Mexico; Isaac N. Stanley, Esq. Dixfield; Cyrus Wormell, Peru; James M. Pote, Bethel; Jonathan Bartlett, Newry; Phineas Howe, Esq. Canton; Capt. Wm. H. H. Wheeler, Rumford.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman ond Secretaries and published in the Oxford Democrat.

SIMEON FULLER, Chairman.
WM. H. H. WHEELER, ALBION K. KNAPP, } Secretaries.

MORE DECEPTION.—In a letter, from a Democrat of high standing, in the western part of this County, he says: "It is stated here, that the friends of Mr. Parris have agreed to go for Mr. Long; this, I know must be federal slander."

It is a *Federal slander*. No such arrangement has been, or can be, made. This, we are authorized to say, from the friends of Mr. Parris, in this vicinity.

☞ Many articles prepared for to-days paper, have been unavoidably excluded by the press of other matter. They will appear on Extra Sheet, in the course of the week, together with other interesting articles.

NOTICE.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, of Waltham, Mass., will preach a Lecture at Norway Village, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

He will also preach at North Paris, on Sunday, the sixth inst.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"IT DON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO ME WHO ARE ELECTED TO OFFICE."

MR. EDITOR—I *don't* know when I have been more forcibly struck or more seriously impressed with language than I was upon hearing the above remark, made by a young man whom I had heretofore thought of much promise. Little did he reflect upon the words which he was about utter, and little did he consider the consequences of carrying out that principle, and even less (if possible) did he think of the inestimable privileges we enjoy, and of the sacred duty of every citizen not only to think and feel the importance of the elective franchise, but to *act* personally in carrying into effect such measures as he may deem important to his country and to his fellow man.

"*It don't make any difference*" Did it not make a difference to our Patriot Fathers who administered the government under which they lived? Did they not have a preference whether they had rulers appointed over them, or whether they had the privilege of selecting them themselves? And what is the difference? If the freeman of this country—this boasted land of liberty, shall say it makes no "*difference*" to them who are their rulers, they will not lack of tyrants among them who would gladly rob them of this privilege, and who would usurp the rule, and soon place it far beyond the control of those who should be the only acknowledged sovereigns—*the people*. And then, when it was too late, they would not fail to *see* and *feel* the "*difference*,"—"*make no difference.*" *Freeman of Oxford County!* look at this—think of it—ponder upon it, and then say, is there not a vast, an incomprehensible "*difference*"? Has there not been a "difference" with you from the earliest dawning of your political knowledge? Was not that "*difference*" pointed out to you in early life by some war-worn veteran, in words eloquent from a feeling heart?

"*Make no difference*"! Did it not make a "*difference*" in the days of the Revolution? Did it not make a "*difference*" when Thomas Jefferson was elected to the Presidential chair? and was there not a "*difference*" between the two political parties during the last war, when the one was aiding and abetting the enemy, and the other was pouring out their blood to preserve inviolate this same privilege of which we are making mention? for when this goes, all is gone. Did not the people express that "*difference*," in twice electing Andrew Jackson President, as well as in the election of Martin Van Buren, whose steady purpose has been to carry out those great measures of reform, so vigorously commenced by his predecessor?

DEMOCRATS OF OXFORD COUNTY! do you not see that "difference" in the coming political contest? a contest in which are involved principles as dear to every American heart, as the inborn principles of liberty,—principles which are to effect not only you but your posterity to the latest generation. On the one side, you find Mr Van Buren and his adherents manfully contending for the rights of the people individually, and for the administration of the government in the most honest and simple form—in a manner not complicated and enthralled—not set about by all the paraphernalia of corporative wealth and aristocratic dignity; but the measures of which are to be understood and to be familiar to all, however humble and low in life. Have you not repeatedly gone to the polls and there deposited your votes to sustain a man who was resolved to free this country from the galling and dangerous influence of a United States Bank? And did you not find him to be the man of your expectations, and true to the trust you confided in him? Did you not find him opposed to that system of internal improvement, which, if carried into effect, would rob you of your daily earnings, and place it far from your sight and benefit, to bolster up men who are now moving in splendor, and who only see the people when they "*stoop to conquer.*"

On the other side, you behold men of opposite characters and principles, advocating a change in the Administration of your Government. Denouncing all the measures of Jackson and Van Buren as hostile to your liberties, and in opposition to the weal of the poor man. Yet, forsooth, they dare not tell you what measures they would adopt in their stead. And why? Because they know if they mention a United States Bank, you are opposed to it. They know if they mention a high tariff, you are opposed to it. If they mention their grand system of internal improvement, you are opposed to that, also. Hence, taking their cue from a few leaders, their gagged and guarded candidate, with all his adherents, are entirely silent upon all the questions now before the country. DEMOCRATS, THINK OF THIS!

Reader, have you a family and a comfortable house to shelter you and them from the winds and rain of heaven? If so, you will not, being a prudent man, if it does not suit you, tear such house down until you have got suitable *materials*, and have formed some plan upon which to erect another. And if such house does suit you, and you have tried it and found it to your liking, you would be unwise indeed, to destroy it simply because some noisy neighbor, who had none at all, should tell you, you would like one upon a *different*, but unknown, principle better. I will not draw the analogy; but should you raze your house to the ground, and undertake to build one upon the Harrison plan, you will find its foundation upon the sand, and that the winds and rain of Federalism will beat upon it, *and it will fall.*

Let every Democrat weigh well the measures before the country; look at the principles of the two candidates; ask himself if there is not a "*difference*" in his opinion; and I will venture to predict he will make that "*difference*" known, by casting his vote for MARTIN VAN BNREN. Yours, &c.

Aug., 1840. TROILUS.

From the Eastern Argus.

ELECTION RESULTS.

The returns of thp late elections are almost all in, and the results are given below.

Alabama, 6,000 Majority!

The popular majority in Alabama, for the Democratic Ticket, according the Journal of Commerce, is about 6,000. The Senate stands, 20 democrats to 13 feds; the House, 54 democrats to 46 federalists. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 15.

Illinois, 4,000 Majority!

The Journal of Commerce thus gives its account of Illinois: "Returns from sixty-nine counties in this State, show a Van Buren majority of 8; in the House as far as heard from, 19. On joint ballot 27."

The last Legislature stood, in the House 44 dem. to 45 feds. In the Senate, 18 dem. to 22 feds. *Well done Illinois.*

Missouri, 6,000 Majority!

Missouri has elected her Democratic Governor and Members of Congress, by a majority of about 6,000! There will be a democratic majority, also, in both branches of the Legislature. *Missouri is true as Steel.*

Kentucky, Indiana, and North Carolina, have gone for the federalists, as usual. The opposition have barely succeeded in holding on to their own States, without making any impression whatever upon those of the Democracy! The Republican forces every where stand firm, and the November election will exhibit them a decided majority throughout the country.

JEW DAVID'S
OR
HEBREW PLASTER!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health become permanently reinstated. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous teeth-ache, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Scrofulous humors, Knots, Wens, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in their primary stages.— It destroys inflamation by producing a copious perspication.— No Physician should be without it.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., Buckfield; W. H. Brettun, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton. eoply 2

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

MARY MOULTON, Administratrix of the estate of Noah Moulton late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Canton, in said county on the fifteenth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABEL PROCTER.

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES HERSEY 3d.
Sumner Aug. 25, 1840 *3w3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within & for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Aug. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

ON the petition of WILLIAM MERRILL, of Livermore, in said county, representing that Jonathan Merrill, late of said Livermore, deceased, did, in his life time, to wit: on the twenty first day of January, A. D. 1837, by his bond of that date, under his hand and seal, obligate himself to give unto him, the said William Merrill, a good and Warrantee Deed of a certain piece of land, situated in said Livermore, which is particularly bounded and described by the deed given to the said Jonathan Merrill, on the 21st day of January aforesaid, by Merrill & Flye, being the north half of said premises, on condition that said William should pay a certain note of hand, given by him to said Merrill & Flye, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1837, payable in one year from date, and signed by said Jonathan as surety for said William, and further representing that he has paid and taken up said note, and so saved the said Jonathan harmless therefrom, and was consequently entitled to a deed of said premises in the life time of said Jonathan, but the said Jonathan was prevented from executing the same by reason of death, and further praying that Reuel Washburn, Administrator of said Jonathan be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to said William—

Ordered,

That said petitioner give notice to said administrator and to all others interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, prior to the sixteenth day of September next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Livermore, in and for said county, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of SAMUEL F. BROWN, administrator of the estate of LEWIS DREW, late of Buckfield in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges;

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Turner, in said county, on the seventeenth day of Sept. next at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testement of

ASA GODING,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. WYMAN.
Livermore, Aug. 25, 1840. 3w3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-fifth day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of JAMES DEARING, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Eleazer Bryant, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, of said deceased and the legacies and bequests according to the provisions of his Will, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes aforesaid.

Ordered,—

That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twentieth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ON the petition of JOHN C. KIDDER, Adminisrator of the estate of Dana Kidder, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of three hundred & fifteen dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would enjure the residue.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

JOHN C. KIDDER, administrator of the estate of Dana Kidder, late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ANTEPASS DURELL,

late of Woodstock in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ASAPH KITTREDGE.
Woodstock Aug. 25, 1840. 3w3

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Young, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the Petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal Estate,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the seventeenth day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w3 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Administratrix's Sale.

TO be sold, by order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, at Public Auction, on Monday, the fourteenth of September next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Alden E. Faunce, late of Turner, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to pay the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, with the charges of administration thereon, reserving the present crops growing on the same; said property consists of one and a half acre of land and a small dwelling house, together with a work shop, standing on the same, situated in Turner, at the intersection of the road leading by Packard Barrell's to Androscoggin river, and the town road leading by said Barrell's to Turner village.

OLIVE FAUNCE, Adm'x.
Turner, June 27, 1840. *3w1

POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

THE PRICELESS GEM.

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

There is a gem above all worth—
Whose value none may tell—
So beautiful its glow on earth,
So potent is its spell.

It shines in heav'n, the choicest there
Of all its lovely gems—
The adorning of angelic fair—
Their glorious diadems!

And thence to earth its lustre beams—
Is thus exotic here—
Yet no less prized the treasure seems,
For all its ray revere.

It clothes the suppliant soiled and rent
In garb of snowy white,
As though some pitying angel lent
Her own fair robe of light.

It throws o'er all the rugged way
Of dark, tempestuous life,
A heaven-attempered, lovely ray,
Calming each vulture strife.

'Tis virtue! Oh that thou mayst e'er,
As gracefully as now,
This heavenly jewel fondly wear,
A signet on thy brow!

It robes thee in celestial light,
And o'er the hearts of men
Imparts a sway of boundless might
Thou may'st not wield in vain.

O keep it there! and let it not
With worldly dross be hid;
Where'er thy home—what'er thy lot,
'Twill constant glory shed!

Portland. †

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obeisance to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessaries of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the piquet guards—thus rendering it, in a manner, impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feastings, their nights in halls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent application for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name of Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow-case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the piquet guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said,

"Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker."

So saying he handed her a purse of money—"My means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly, how do you know that which seems so impossible and how did you know me who never ——"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American Commander has that in his head which, like an Earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but hark ———— take that road to the left—farewell."

So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood.—

With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word halt—struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel!

"Your pass woman."

"I have none, sir, my children —"

"Damn the rebel crew, why do you bread enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babes."

A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour.

"Fool, idiot," exclaimed the guard, "who are you; see yonder guard-house? if you interfere here, you shall soon be its inmate."

"May be so, sir—but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag and recollect ——,"

"Hell and fury, sirrah; why bid me recollect? you plead invain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall," with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground.

"Run, madam, run, see, the guard-house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe."

'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards; the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way to escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket he started like a deer pursued by hounds.

"Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime, flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole piquet line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and, eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperate soldiers—one sprang from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender.

"'Tis useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession."

"Son of a slave—slave to a King how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded paltroon—away or you die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. His course was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort piquets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia filled with British troops.

One, and only way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while balls whistled around him. The tide was running down and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol and with a steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harrassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means to be censured—personal danger appeared to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from the British seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another time they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

Commissioners Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Daniel W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of September next; on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October next; and on Saturday, the fifth day of December next, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brion, in said Fryeburg, from ten o'clock, A. M. until five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
THOMAS W. O'BRION

Lovell, Aug. 1, 1840. 3w2

Paris Hill High School

Mr. A. F. Drinkwater, a recent graduate of Waterville College, is expected to commence a High School in this Village on Monday the 31st inst. Instructions will be given in the various branches of English study, and in the Languages usually taught in such schools. Inquire of S. NORRIS, and Dea. J. B. THAYER.

Paris, Aug. 21, 1840. 2tf

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Petitioners, would represent to your honors that the road now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to the South line of Letter B. in said County of Oxford, is unsafe and out of repair. We would request your honors that you would assess a tax on Andover N. Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, sufficient to make said road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles—as in duty bound will ever pray.

June 8, 1840. JAMES F. BRAGG Jr. & 9 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1840—

ON the foregoing Petition, *Ordered,* That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of this Petition, and order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

3w2 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELMINA HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.

Dixfield, August 7, 1840. *3w2

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

***Also,* a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and GOLD CAMBRICS.**

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.
Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.
Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.
Ladies White Lace Do.
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.
Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.
Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns,
Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.
Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harnesses and Trunks kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Noah Molton and Lot Molton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1838, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Simmons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and description of the farm on which John Molton now lives and his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of Oxford; on that note which first became due, was an endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d, 1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will return said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. OTIS CONANT. tf 50

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th day of August next, under the care of the former Instructor, Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

July 31, 1840. tf51

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alman Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 23d day of June last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturdays of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON, } Com'rs.
CALVIN WHITCOMB, }

Waterford, July 18, 1840. epmo.49

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland.

BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

Portland, June 13, 1840. tf44

ON THE SMALL POX.
To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to orm pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **Brandreth Pills** every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations,—supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the variolous eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any signof accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either,—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the disorders would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, it is only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination,—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INVARIABLY an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epoly27

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EBEN. THAYER.

Paris, July 4, 1840. tf 47

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Dr. Young Walker, a pauper, at the expense of the town of Waterford, as suitable provisions have been made for his support.

LEVI BROWN, } Overseers
JOHN C. GERRY, } of
ELI LONGLEY, } the Poor.

Waterford, August 6, 1840. tf 52

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of MR. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 30, 1840. tf 51

HENRY E. PRENTISS,
Attorney & Counseller at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of

CROCKER & SHAW,

are requested to make payment to E. C. Shaw, at the old stand, on or before the fifteenth of September next, or their demands will *positively* be left with an Attorney for collection, and "*no mistake.*"

THOS. CROCKER,
E. C. SHAW.

Paris, Aug. 17, 1840. 3w1

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Benjamin Storer, of Mexico, in the county of Oxford, State of Maine, did, on the twentieth day of November, 1837, execute to Erastus W. Wheeler, in said county, a mortgage deed of a certain piece of land, situated in said Mexico, and being lot numbered thirteen, in the 5th Range of lots in said Mexico; which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 54, page 411, and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken by said Storer, I, the said Erastus W. Wheeler, now claim to foreclose the same.

ERASTUS W. WHEELER.

August 13, 1840. *3w1

TREASURY OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, July 29, 1840. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual School Fund apportioned to the several Towns and Cities in this State, for the year 1840, together with the Roll of Accounts for rations to the Militia, &c. will be paid at the adjourned Session of the Legislature in *September,* upon application at this office.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The publishers of news-papers in this State, are requested to insert the foregoing, and send their bill to this office for prymeut.

1 D. WILLIAMS, Treas'r.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER WHITING,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILSON DEARBORN.

Hartford, August 3, 1840. *3w1

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—*Peru.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Peru, county of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839 for county and town taxes, and also for delinquent highway tax for the year 1838, committed to me by the Assessors of said town to collect, in the sums following, that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

Names of Non-residents, known or unknown.	No. of Lot.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Delinquent Highway T. for 1838.
Peck's Grant.						
T. Moore,			100	140	2 66	
			90	100	1 90	
Holman,	26		100	106	1 90	
Lunt's Lower Tract.						
Geo. W. Lunt,	4	2	50	52	98	
do. one half of the Island,			15	75	1 42	
do.	4	3	100	65	1 23	
do.	5	4	67	40	76	
do.	1	5	91	150	2 58	
do.	6	3	90	50	95	
Francis Lunt,	3	5	60	30	57	
Lunt's Upper Tract.						
A. Moore	1	2	63	50	95	
Lunt's farm,						25 46
Eighty rods strip,						2 30
Thompson's Grant.						
G. Edwards,	14	5	100	50	95	
Graham,	10	9	100	55	1 04	
	2	11	100	75	1 42	
Wm. Millett's farm,				400	7 60	4 05

And unless said taxes are paid to me, with all necessary intervening charges, on or before Monday, the seventh day of December next, I shall proceed to sell, on said day, at one o'clock, P. M. so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, at the tavern of William Walker, in said Peru.

JEREMIAH HALL, } Collector of taxes for 1839

Peru, August 15, 1840. *3w1

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us,*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of those *impious frauds, so eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate,* furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills,* and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels,* and that in most instances, *this is* superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile,* or *Gall,* which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is farther considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs,* and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy,* sober reason must *justify* the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience.* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature,* and works its wounders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use,* and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe,* not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity,* which by occupying the plance of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature,* instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone; and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomastan, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.